PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

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The Daily Commercial

THE Mobile *Register* says the Mobile riot was a drunken mau, speaking out in meeting, a carriage runnnig off in the crowd, and some negroes firing pistol in the air. Only this, and nothing more.

MANY negroes who had engaged passage for Liberia, from Charleston, S. C., refuse to go because of their better prospects here under the Reconstruction act. This is hopeful for the South, which now, more than ever, requires all her acclimated laborers.

THERE is a proposition before the Baltimore City Council to indorse the bonds—to the amount of $500,000—of the Union Railroad Company, which is intended to give a terminus to both the Northern Central and the Western Maryland Railroads at Canton. The *American* takes ground against it. It thinks Baltimore has had enough of that sort of thing.

AT Knoxville, Tenn., there was, Monday, a great Radical meeting, calling together the largest assemblage ever known in the city. A large procession, attended with music, called at the residence of Gov. Brownlow, who although quite feeble, made a brief speech in acknowledgment of the compliment. The procession then marched to the Court House, when a great meeting was organized in the open air and addressed by several speakers, whose radical utterances were received with manifestations of cordial approval.

RICHMOND NEGROES.—A Richmond correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says that the negroes of that city are somewhat demoralized. The bad influences, it observes, proceed from Washington. It says:

We have a good many pestilent fellows in the capital—fellows who seem to live for the purpose of creating strife and bad blood. Counter influence has neutralized much of their mischief there. Several of them have been down here on so-called missionary tours. Their visits have been productive of nothing but evil; so that, what with the raspings of the rebels on one side and the sparrings of these wild-headed radicals on the other, the poor negro has been brought to a bad estate.

THE *Army and Navy Journal* has an article criticising in severe terms the proceedings which ended in the release of Jeff. Davis. It is the organ of the Army and Navy its language is significant. The concluding paragraph is as follows:

It is not, however, this accusation of complicity in homicide (an accusation probably groundless) which has given interest to the trial. It is the grave and enormous crime of Davis was that, in Mr. Johnson's phrase, of aiming not at the life of a man, but of a nation. The President once said, in memorable words, that "it was time the people of the United States should learn that treason was a crime." The hoot appears to be on the other leg. The people think that they are the only people who do know that treason is a crime. With the final discharge of Jefferson Davis, however, the question of treason will probably go undecided into history. Or, if it be exhumed at some distant day, it will appear in some dirty, legal distinction, or in some professional opinion, but taking no vital hold as a fact upon the people of the Republic.

Canada Gold Field.

The *Montreal Witness* contains a letter from Madoc, written by G. A. Sargent, of the United States Claim Agency, at Montreal, who went to the gold region to investigate. He says that gold is there of the richest description. It is found in all kinds of quartz rocks, which abound in that section, from the hardest flint to the softest sandstone. He states that gold has been taken from this quartz at the rate of $17,000 to the ton. Dirt is taken from the cavities of the quartz rock, which resembles coal dust, and from this fine gold is washed in quantities of seventeen penny weights to the pint. A man engaged in blasting at the Richardson mine is a Californian, and says he has no doubt of the richness of the mine. Two buildings are erected over this mine, and machinery costing $40,000 is being put up to work it. Claims are being bought and sold at fabulous prices, varying from $5,000 to $30,000 for four to five to one hundred acres. Companies are being formed all over Canada for mining and speculation, and all the region about for many miles is to be prospected for gold. Farmers are mortgaging their farms to buy gold stock, and the wildest excitement prevails.

Supreme Court Proceedings.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in session at Harrisburg, on Monday disposed of the following cases:

Wallize et al. vs. Wallize—Northumberland county; judgment reversed and a *venire de novo* awarded. Read, J.

Gloninger et al. vs. Keihron—Luzerne county; judgment affirmed. Read, J.

Jayne & Son vs. Mickey—Perry county; judgment reversed, *venire facias de novo* awarded. Woodward, C. J.

Aughenbaugh vs. Koppenhaver—York county; argued.

Bersip vs. Loucks—York; argued.

Starr vs. York National Bank—York county; argued.

West Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. Hill—Somerset county; continued.

Rauch vs. Mitchell—Dauphin county; continued.

Commonwealth vs. Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company—Dauphin county; judgment of *non pros.*

Commonwealth vs. Erie Railway Company—Dauphin county; judgment of *non pros.*

Overacher vs. Palmer—Bedford county; submitted.

Beegle vs. Wentz—Bedford county; submitted.

Calvin vs. Reed—Bedford county; submitted.

Daniels vs. Barnhart—Fulton county; submitted.

Langdon vs. Fluck—Bedford county; continued.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The steamer Wisconsin, was burned Tuesday night, three miles from Cape Vincent. Twenty-five to thirty lives were lost. The steamer belonged to the Northern Transportation Line, and will probably be a total loss.

The steamship Santiago de Cuba, from Greytown, Nicaragua, for New York, with three hundred and fifty passengers from California, went ashore at Atlantic city yesterday. Six passengers were drowned while attempting to land.

The new route to Toronto from Buffalo was opened on Monday via the Erie and Niagara railroad, which is a branch of the Great Western. The road runs from Fort Erie to Niagara City, and from thence passengers take the ex-blockade runner Rothsay Castle for Toronto.

During the debates in the Saxon Parliament on the question of the new North German Constitution, prominent members asserted that the instrument was accepted through fear of the Prussian military power, and that its enforcement in such a manner would lead to revolution in Germany.

The recent decision in the New Orleans courts that debts incurred for the purchase of slaves before the war are null, involves nearly one hundred millions dollars in Louisiana alone. Mayor Heath, of New Orleans, has decided that theaters are not compelled to sell tickets to negroes.

William A. Graham, once Secretary of the United States Navy, afterwards a member of the rebel Senate, but always a Federalist, has received his pardon from the President.

Among the income returns in Washington City, this year, H. D. Cooke, banker of Jay Cooke & Co., has the largest, $69,000. W. W. Corcoran, who previous to the war was money king, but who went to Europe to aid the rebellion, returns $35,333, and his partner, G. W. Riggs, who remained to conduct the bank, $57,058.

It is said that the President has received a letter from Mr. Bancroft, accepting the mission to Prussia. Mr. Bancroft says this is the only office he could accept with satisfaction. This appointment was made entirely by Mr. Johnson. Mr. Seward did not make the selection, as has been stated. It is understood that Mr. Bancroft is fully conversant with Prussian history and politics, and is as well acquainted with the German as the English language.

By the arrival of a gentleman who left Queretaro in the beginning of March, some facts are gleaned relative to the inside situation there. At that time they were short of ammunition, and there were provisions enough to last until about the first of May. Maximilian had with him Marquez, Miramon, Mejia, and other generals, who seemed to consider Queretaro as their last ditch. At Vera Cruz the mortality from yellow fever alone was fifty per day.

A Washington dispatch of yesterday says: The information of the failure of Frazier, Trenholm & Co., of Liverpool, England, agents of the rebel government in Europe, which reached this city to-day, has caused some excitement. The State Department had instituted suits in the English courts against the firm for the recovery of vessels, cotton, and munitions of war, and other property of the Confederates held by them, the suits covering several millions of dollars. It is understood the United States Government is amply secured, and will incur no loss by the failure.

An arrest in Fredericksburg, Va., recently, developed the fact that a secret organization hostile to the military, existed in the town. The party arrested was a man named Potter, from New York, who was charged with having threatened to kill the commanding officer of the troops stationed there, the Mayor, and several ... ns, and to burn Fredericksburg and Fal... h. He was, however, discharged by the ... proof being insufficient.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1867. NO. 219.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Frauds on the Revenue in New Orleans.

Minister Bancroft Receives his Commission.

The Gulf Squadron to be Merged into the North Atlantic.

The President to Visit North Carolina Next Week.

Frazer, Trenholm & Co.'s Failure and the Government.

Detective Baker after Another Reward for Booth's Capture.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1867.

Whisky Seizures in New Orleans.

General Steedman, Collector at New Orleans, telegraphs the Treasury Department that he has discovered large frauds on the revenue, and has closed nearly all of the whisky distilleries in New Orleans. The Department regards his seizures as the largest made out of the city of New York.

The Prussian Mission.

George Bancroft, the historian, arrived today, and had a protracted audience with the President. He has received his Commission from the State Department as Minister to Prussia.

Gulf Squadron Abolished.

The Navy Department has decided to abolish the Gulf Squadron and merge it into the North Atlantic Squadron. This is done for the reason that there is no necessity for a fleet in the Gulf, the French troops having all withdrawn from Mexico. The iron-clads belonging to it are laid up in ordinary in New Orleans.

Surratt's Trial.

The counsel for Surratt intend to go into court on Monday, and demand that his trial commence. It is not probable now that it will take place then, as the Government is about to obtain new counsel. Ex-Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, has been applied to. If he accepts he will doubtless want longer time to prepare the case. The District Attorney to-day commenced a preliminary examination of witnesses, with a view of arranging the evidence.

Presidential Visit to North Carolina.

The President to-day wrote to a committee of citizens in Raleigh, North Carolina, that he should leave here on Saturday, June 1st, to attend the ceremonies at that place on the following Tuesday, of erecting a monument over the remains of his father.

Interest on Public Debt.

While the Internal revenue receipts are not fully up to the standard of last year, the returns from Customs leave no doubt but that the gold interest on the public debt will be fully met.

Frazer, Trenholm & Co.'s Failure.

The immense failure in England of Frazer, Trenholm & Co. has occasioned some solicitude in Government circles for the pending suits against that firm. The Secretary of the Treasury has received a dispatch over the cable showing that this Government is fully secured, and will lose nothing by the failure.

The Booth Reward.

Ex-Detective Baker filed a bill in court to-day to compel the city of Washington to pay the reward of twenty thousand dollars offered by them for the capture of Booth.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1867.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NEBRASKA.

The following are extracts from a letter received by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, from Dr. Hayden, recently appointed to make a geological survey of Nebraska: "Mr. Meek left some time ago for Iowa, to trace the coal beds into Nebraska. Mr. Gillis with him. I shall start in a week with my outfit complete." The object of the topographer he wants to form part of the archives of the survey, he says of the Sioux Falls, Dakotah: "The falls form the finest water power in the West, and will at some future period be of immense value."

THE NEXT TREASURY STATEMENT.

The next Treasury monthly statement will show a light increase of the public debt, owing to the large amount, twenty-five millions, recently paid as interest and small receipts of internal revenue. It is estimated that it will not exceed fifteen millions. The revenue returns will, however, be largely increased in June, the income tax being then due. Confidence is expressed in the ability of the Treasury to meet all accruing obligations, and there is no probability the Treasury will be embarrassed.

PORT OF TAMPICO CLOSED.

The decree of Juarez, closing the port of Tampico while it remains disobedient to the Government, has been received here.

RELIEVED FROM DUTY.

Brevet Brig. Gen. Simonson is relieved from duty at Indianapolis.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, May 22, 1867.

SANITARY MEASURE.

The Board of Health will require hereafter a report of all cases of infectious, contagious or pestilential diseases.

PROTECTION.

There was an adjourned meeting of protectionists to-day, and an organization of the American Industrial League perfected. Peter Cooper was chosen President, and several Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and an Executive Council of gentlemen from all sections.

PANIC AMONG THE DISTILLERS.

The determined action of the revenue officers in seizing distilleries has resulted in a general panic among manufacturers of whisky. It is estimated that not more than six distilleries are now in operation, and those under surveillance. It is reported to-day that an order was received from Commissioner Rollins, directing the seizure of all unbonded whisky wherever found.

POSTPONED.

The Jerome Park races were postponed till to-morrow on account of the storm.

SOLD AT AUCTION.

The large warehouse on Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, purchased by the Government, was sold at auction to-day for $23,500.

ASSISTANCE FOR THE SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

The steamers Santiago, Saxon, and a steaming have gone to the assistance of the Santiago de Cuba.

ARRIVAL OF A NOTORIOUS REBEL.

John N. Maffit, ex-Confederate Commander, arrived to-day from Rio Janeiro.

H. G. "ON HIS MUSCLE."

Horace Greeley has written a sharp letter to the Union League, in reply to their call for a special meeting to consider the question of his having become bondsman for Jeff. Davis. He arraigns them as narrow minded blockheads who would like to be useful to a great and good cause, but don't know how, and dares them to a square stand-up fight.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Emancipation in Brazil--Affairs on the La Platte--No Change in the Military Situation.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The steamer Merrimac arrived from Rio Janeiro April 21,

The *Diario* (official) of the 11th of April, in reply to an article of the *Diario Dore* asserting that the bill respecting the emancipation of slaves was organized by the Government to lay before the coming assembly, denies that this is the case, although the Government has the subject of emancipation under consideration.

Advices from the La Platte report no change in the position of the belligerents. The allied batteries and vessels continued every day to throw shells into the Paraguayan works. The enemy made a slight response, and occasionally came in collision. A careful watch is kept over the Paraguayan movements, to prevent them advancing batteries in any direction. The large redoubts at Curesa are finished, and this forinfied post could be held by one thousand men with the assistance of the squadron, in case of an attack by the Paraguayans of Curupaity.

Michigan Constitutional Convention.

DETROIT, May 22.—In the Constitutional Convention to-day, a motion to appoint a committee to investigate the eight-hour labor system was lost by a large majority. Numerously signed temperance petitions are being presented.

The Great Relensed Purchases a Summer Residence.

MONTREAL, May 22.—It is said Jeff. Davis, whois here, has purchased the McGiverin estate at St. Catherine, for a summer residence.

THE SOUTH.

Address of the Republican Congressional Committee.

The Policy of Congress on Reconstruction of the Union.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1867.

The Republican Congressional Committee issued an address to-day to the Southern people on the policy of Congress in reference to the restoration of the Union. Both of the reconstruction acts are given, after which the address follows. It says that the negroes of the South, by the measures of the Republican party as expressed in these acts of Congress, are elevated to the full and equal rights of citizens of the States to which they belong, and of the country which hereafter will recognize no distinction on account of race or color. The nation is indebted to the negro race for services rendered during the late war. The negro race is indebted to the country, controlled in its policy by the Republican party, for the emancipation of the race from slavery, and now by these acts of Congress for its elevation to a position of equality; from these reciprocal services arise mutual obligations and duties.

Upon the basis of universal suffrage, it urges the people of the South to direct their efforts to the establishment and maintenance of a system of public schools for the education of the children of all classes, and declares that, finally, public policy should stimulate the laboring people to become land holders. The owners of large estates should divide and subdivide their lands, and sell them at reasonable rates to those who need them and who can improve them. In the South there is land enough for all, and all who desire should be permitted to obtain homes. This, a common human right, cannot be denied with safety to society.

The address further declares that Congress reserves to itself full and unrestricted right of judgment whenever a State presents itself for admission into the Union. That right will be exercised fully and generously even, but yet in the interest of peace and loyalty. Certain conditions precedent are laid down in the laws. These must be met—beyond those conditions Congress must be satisfied also that the people of the proposed States respectively are, and are likely to be, loyal to the Union by decisive and trustworthy majorities; that their institutions are framed upon the basis of equality, and that they will from year to year, and from age to age, contribute to the peace, progress and prosperity of the States and of the country.

RICHMOND.

Important Railway Movement.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

RICHMOND, May 22, 1867.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Virginia Central Railroad, to consider the propriety of raising three millions of dollars to aid in building the Covington and Ohio Railroad, to connect with the Virginia Central was held here to-day. Letters were read from Mr. Lord and others, of Cincinnati, guaranteeing the aid of citizens of Cincinnati. Nothing has yet been done. The meeting adjourned till to-morrow.

The Legislature has passed a bill giving the right to the Virginia Central Company to issue said bonds for that purpose.

FROM ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The Presbyterian General Assembly---Erection of Churches---Home Mission---Report on Reunion.

ROCHESTER, May 22.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly to-day, the standing Committee on Erection of Churches reported one hundred churches without buildings of their own, and recommended that $100,000 be raised to assist in providing buildings.

Rev. Mr. Clark, of Michigan, exhibited a silver coin one hundred and thirty-one years old, which he said a poor man gave to him to aid in building fund. A contribution was at once taken to redeem the coin and return it to the giver. The sum collected was one hundred and two dollars.

Last evening a meeting was held to consider the question of erecting home mission churches, and the subject of ministerial education. The meeting was addressed by some of the most eloquent men in the meeting.

This morning a communication was read from corresponding Congregational bodies. The delegates from New Hampshire and Connecticut were formally received and addressed the Assembly. The report of the Special Committee on Reunion was presented and adopted. The report of the Joint Committee of the two Assemblies was approved. The matter of constitutional changes to adopt the system to the new order of things was referred back to the Joint Committee, to report to the Assembly of 1868.

ROCHESTER, May 22, P. M.—At the afternoon session of the Presbyterian General Assembly, Nathan Lane, George W. Lane and John H. Crosby, were elected trustees of the church erection fund. The meeting was made the occasion of the formal reception of the delegation, composed of Rev. Patrick Fairbairn and Rev. James Wells. Both addressed the meeting. At the conclusion of the reception, E. A. Reymond, of the delegation from the Old School Assembly which held its session at St. Louis last year, addressed the Assembly in a forcible appeal for re-union. A letter was read from Dr. Yeomans and other members of the delegation, expressing regret at being unable to be present, and their good wishes for the success of the work.

SAD ACCIDENT.

A Life-Boat Capsized and Several Persons Drowned.

ATLANTIC CITY, May 22.—This morning about four o'clock the steamship Santiago de Cuba, Captain Behme, went ashore on the beach about six miles below this city. She belongs to the Nicaragua Steamship Company. She was bound to New York with four hundred souls on board. The life-boat was unfortunately capsized, and five persons drowned. Two others were afterwards drowned. The names of the lost are: Mrs. Eunice Salome Gross, Miss Sarah McAboy, Mrs. Mary Watkins, Mrs. Martha Rickens, Martin McNulty, John Smith and Mary Louisa Gross. An inquest has been held, and a verdict returned of accidental drowning. Two of the bodies, John Smith and Mary L. Gross, were not recovered. The ship was little damaged, and will probably get off this evening.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Fire--New Gold Discoveries--Indian Depredations in Idaho.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—The furniture establishment of Pierce & Co., on California street, was partially destroyed by fire last night Loss, $50,000—Insured.

The Whistler, from New York, has arrived.

A telegram from Unionville, Nevada, says there is great excitement about rich discoveries in the Gold Run district. The ledges are large and well defined.

The Indians of Idaho are driving off stock and shooting settlers in every direction. The savages are generally well armed. Gen. Crook left Camp McDermott on a twenty days' scout about the last of the month. Parties are leaving the Cays country for the Lemhi district.

Connellsville Railroad Case.

A dispatch from Harrisburg says that the Supreme Court has refused to fix a day to argue the motion of Mr. Gowen, of Philadelphia, for a mandamus to compel the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company to desist from the construction of the five miles of their road between Smithfield and the State line. It is now thought his motion will not be argued until the meeting of the Court at Pittsburgh. Attorney General Brewster is concerned against the motion.

UNRELIABLE DISPATCHES.—Last year the ex-rebels complained that dishonest and malicious news reports were constantly sent North by traveling correspondents and others. The Southern Unionists now, however, assert that the rebels have gone into the business extensively. For example, the New Orleans *Republican* declares that the recent dispatches from that city, which stated that General Sheridan had disbanded half of the police force, and the assistance of the squadron, in case of an attack by the Paraguayans of Curupaity.

PRESIDENT WOODS, of the Western University of Pennsylvania, thus writes about the Copper Tubular Lightning Rod, with Spiral Flanges, manufactured in this city, by Lockhart & Co.: "I consider it superior to any rod I have before seen. The metal has a high conducting power; the tubular form gives it large conducting surface, and with the flanges, great strength, and the insulators are excellent. It must, I think, take the place of all other rods."

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Differences Between Napoleon and the Legislature Adjusted.

Fenians to be Imprisoned for Life.

Increase of Internal Troubles in Spain.

DEATH OF HON. MR. STANFIELD.

Resolutions in Honor of Capt. Ericsson.

THE ENGLISH DERBY RACES.

Sentence of Fenian Prisoners.

LONDON, May 22.—Flood and Duffy, the Fenian prisoners recently convicted at Dublin, have been sentenced to imprisonment for life at hard labor. McClune, another Fenian prisoner, was placed on trial at Cork to-day.

Difficulties Adjusted.

PARIS, May 22.—The differences between Napoleon and the Corps Legislatif, in regard to the army organization scheme, have been adjusted.

The Cable.

LONDON, May 22.—Mr. Stewart, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, publishes another communication in the *Times*. He says the broken cable will be repaired and ready for business three weeks from this day.

The Derby.

LONDON, Evening, May 22.—The Derby took place to-day. Although the weather was unfavorable there was an immense assemblage. The race was won by Hermit, in a snow storm.

Death.

Hon. Mr. Stanfield, member of Parliament, a firm friends of the United States during the rebellion, is dead.

Speech From the Austrian Throne.

VIENNA, Evening, May 22.—The Emperor made a speech from the throne to the Austrian Diet.

Troubles in Spain Increasing.

LONDON, Evening, May 22.—Accounts from Madrid show that the internal troubles of Spain are increasing, and fears are entertained that a political crisis is at hand.

Honor to Capt. Ericsson.

STOCKHOLM, May 22.—The Swedish Parliament passed resolutions in honor of Captain Ericsson.

Shipping News.

LIVERPOOL, May 22.—The ship Surprise sailed to-day for San Francisco.

London Money Market.

LONDON, May 22. Noon.—Consols, 93; Erie, 42½; Illinois Central, 92½; Atlantic and Great Western, 24½.

LONDON, May 22, Evening.—United States bonds, 72½; Illinois, 92½.

LONDON, May 22. Evening.—Consols steady at 93; Erie, 42½; Illinois Central, 92½.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 22.—Cotton heads downwards. Uplands 12d.

LIVERPOOL, May 22, P. M.—Cotton steady and prices firm. Breadstuffs generally quiet. Corn declined 3d.

LIVERPOOL, May 22, P. M.—Provisions closed quiet, and quotations generally unchanged. Common Winning Rosin 7s 7½d per cwt.

London Market.

LONDON, May 22, evening.—Markets unchanged.

Frankfort Money Market.

FRANKFORT, May 22.—United States bonds, 77¾.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, May 22.—Petroleum 42 francs 50 centimes.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Sixth Day's Proceedings.

After the usual religious exercises Tuesday morning, the consideration of the Discipline was resumed. Various amendments to section sixth, relative to the pastoral relation, were discussed, and all laid upon the table.

The Board of Trustees of Adrian College, through Rev. J. S. Thorp, presented a paper which was referred to the Committee on Education.

Rev. Stackhouse offered a paper asking the adoption of a measure requesting all ministers to take up, on the annual collection day, for Adrian College, which is the property of the Methodist Church.

President Mahaffy, of Adrian College, made an animated and earnest appeal to the Conference in behalf of this interest. After much debate, in which J. S. Thrap, Agent, took a prominent part, it was referred to the Committee on Legislation.

The report of the Committee on Publishing Interests reported through Rev. J. J. White, Chairman.

The report recommended the sale of the Publishing House property at Springfield, and the removal of the book concern from that place to either of the following cities, viz: Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati or Chicago.

Rev. V. Lucas favored the location of the Concern in Pittsburgh, and gave several reasons why he preferred the removal to that point, referring to the mail facilities, centre of Methodism, population, pecuniary and other inducements.

Rev. W. E. Martin, of North Illinois District, and Rev. Mr. Young, of Nebraska District, said Pittsburgh was too east, and hoped the subject would be left to commissioners to be appointed by the General Conference.

On motion, a substitute by Rev. R. Rose, left the subject to seven commissioners, was adopted.

On motion the following brethren were elected said committee: Dr. Flood, of Ohio district; J. Fordyce, of Mussingum district; Rev. C. Gray, of Wisconsin district; Rev. H. Stackhouse, of Indiana district; Rev. H. B. Knight, of Cleveland; Rev. J. J. Smith, of New York district, and Rev. Alex. Clark, of Pittsburgh district.

The disposition of this question created quite an excitement among the brethren, there being several sharp little speeches in favor of the different localities.

The question of the transfer of Adrian College to the Methodist Church, was the subject of much discussion. A memorial was received from the Wesleyan Church of Cleveland, notifying the Conference that they, with other Wesleyan Churches, had pledged the necessary funds for meeting the expense of testing the legal claim of those who now hold the College. The matter was referred to a special committee consisting of C. Springer, Dr. Scott and J. Fordyce.

Rev. J. Burns's amendment to the Discipline relating to Pastoral Relations, was taken from the table and adopted. The amendment allows the subject of stationing ministers to be left to the respective Annual Conferences, to be arranged as they may think best, so that the plan be in accordance with the Constitution.

On motion a committee of three were appointed on Catechism, as follows: Rev. J. B. Graham, M. ; Alex. Clark, A. M., and Dr. John Sargent.

Rev. T. B. Appleget, of the New Jersey district, in behalf of the Committee on Standard of Ministerial Education, reported as follows:

The importance of the work of assisting worthy but indigent young men in preparing for the ministry being recognized, we can not but rejoice that so much has been done in the matter, and that a tried and efficient instrument is presented ready to our hands. We refer to the organization known as the "Board of Ministerial Education of the Methodist Church, originated in Springfield, Ohio, in January, 1856; accepted and approved by the late General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, and now, through its corresponding secretary, offered to this body with all of its interest.

From the plan presented, we find that the success of the undertaking is placed beyond a doubt; while the hand of Christian liberality though it is extended to all the needy and worthy, on conditions and restrictions that do not definite a character that a fraud upon its charity is almost impossible. Already twelve of our young men are reaping the benefits of its munificence, and opportunities for further usefulness are presented on every hand.

The financial affairs of the Board also we find to be in a prosperous condition. The Treasurer's report shows a balance on hand of the distribution fund, while we learn that the permanent investment of $119,000 is in principal yet untouched.

When we consider that the enterprise is yet in its infancy, and has for the greater part of the time been laboring under a non-official existence, we are constrained to inquire what great results may it not accomplish when properly recognized and supported.

We would respectfully recommend the following:

Resolved, That this General Conference gratefully accept the offer made to us of the care and management and control of all the interests of the Board of Ministerial Education.

Second, That the Board be located at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third, That we heartily commend the plans adopted by the Board for the establishment of auxiliary societies as eminently well calculated to forward the enterprise, and that the Board and Corresponding Secretary are here by re-elected.

WM. REVELS, Chairman.

The Committee on Course of Study reported, and the report was adopted.

The place of holding the next General Conference in May, 1870, was fixed at Adrian, Michigan.

The aggregate number of freedmen's schools in the South, May 1, was 1,496; teachers, 1,737; pupils, 95,637. The demand for teachers and school facilities this spring is much greater than ever before, and taxes the powers of the bureau to the utmost. It is a fact of significance that in North Carolina there are 149 of the free schools for freedmen, and only four for whites. Another fact is that in South Carolina the North last year spent $80,000 for schools, while the fund furnished by the State was less than $75,000.

THE London papers, by the late steamer, notice the continued withdrawal from the Bank of England of American Gold Eagles, not for direct transmission to the United States, but for Germany, for the use of emigrants proceeding to this country. This is an important and suggestive fact.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Latest Expansion of the Stock.

REMARKS OF JOHN HULME,

An ex-Director of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Addressed by Him to the Stockholders of said Road, at a Meeting on April 30th, 1867. Mayor McMichael, Presiding.

Mr. Chairman and Stockholders: It seems to me very important that the owners of the Pennsylvania Railroad should hesitate before conferring on their agents the unlimited power asked for.

An act of the Legislature amending a charter must be accepted or rejected unconditionally, and if I understand the present question, the result of your responding aye will be to grant to the President and Board of Directors the power to act without your further consent in such manner and for such purposes as they may choose to an extent that will eventually increase the present

Capital stock of.....	$20,000,000
By an addition of.....	15,000,000
And your present bonded debt of.....	10,000,000
By an addition not exceeding the capital stock of.....	25,000,000
Making a prodigious total of.....	$70,000,000

What, I would ask, is this enormous increase of stock and bonds of $40,000,000 required for? Is it to complete ten miles of double track? Is it to erect a passenger depot at West Philadelphia? Is it to add a steamship line to Liverpool? All these and other legitimate objects would not require one-tenth of $40,000,000.

The annual reports of your President, for the past few years, show that the surplus revenue of your road, after making good cash dividends, has enabled the managers to lavish annually about two and a quarter millions of dollars for extraordinary expenses, such as additional tracks, sidings, locomotives, cars, machine shops, tools, depots, &c., &c. This is certainly a very liberal margin to meet the requirements of increased traffic, and enough without involving the Company in forty millions of increased capital and debt. I, for one, protest most solemnly against my property being thus diluted and incumbered.

I further protest against granting such vast power to any agents, without *limiting, in advance*, the specific objects and purposes for which it is wanted. No one here present, in the management of his individual affairs would dream of doing so. No good but much evil may be the result.

Mr. Chairman, as a general question, will all stockholders here present, look with favor upon *credit for the purpose* of transporting freight and passengers, called the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. I claim the right, and I intend to exercise it, to express my views as to the mode of managing the business of the firm. I claim, also, that all stockholders have the same right, by all legal means, to protect their own property, and as a means of legal redress, to hold the agents of the policy to be pursued in the conduct of their own business, and to hold in check the agents employed by them.

Unfortunately, it has become too much the custom to do just the reverse. Agents dictate to principals; inaugurate great measures involving the expenditure of millions without consulting, and asks for unlimited power to do as they please; in short, assume that we stockholders are too ignorant to understand enlightened policy or our own interests.

I call on all here that have their interests at stake to vote no to the amendment proposed.

The Legislature that grants such unlimited power to any corporation, for any purpose, and refuse to give limited powers for specific objects.

Suppose, for instance, that we stockholders petition the next legislature to grant an increase of capital or indebtedness to our Company for the purpose of building cut-offs to reduce the rates of transportation, increase our profits and at the same time abolish such temptation. The Legislature would not hesitate one moment to pass an act authorizing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to increase its capital or bonded debt for the purpose of purchasing all the cars of the "Union and Empire Fast Freight Lines" and appropriate the profits of these "Lines" to one half to the reduction of rates to meet the requirements of trade, and the other half to the increase of your gradually diminishing *cash* dividends.

This result can be accomplished by railroad companies attending to the business for which they were constituted, viz., running their own fast freight lines with compromise wheels for the benefit of stockholders, instead of *farming out* the cars to others and doing the work for them without profit.

It is a fallacy to argue that by such organizations, increased tonnage and profits are realized by railroad companies.

I assert, without hesitation, that fast freight lines, owned and operated by railroad companies, can secure every pound of freight that could be found by fair competition. If it does not so, it is *prima facie* evidence that your agents, the Directors, their officers and employees, are not *efficient and experienced transportors*, and unfit for their positions. Any, that keep the managers of your agents and officers are so taken up with other matters as to make it necessary for them to farm out a part of the business of your road to others, are unfit for their position, and bother of collecting freights, settling damages and attending to details for which services they are so liberally paid.

Mr. Chairman, I pledge myself to vote for an increase of debt or capital for the legitimate purpose of buying the cars belonging to the Union and Empire Lines in accordance with the contracts with said lines, and thus provide proper facilities for the increased business of your road and its connections; but I do object to granting the use of millions upon millions to *any* Board of Directors "for such *other purposes* as they may deem expedient."

What other purposes are intended? Is it to absorb all the roads between Columbus, Ohio, and San Francisco, by granting material aid, or by leasing them for 999 years? Such grand and magnificent schemes founded on the hope of overreaching competitors, are the order of the day. This policy of grasping at so much will inevitably end in the absorption of all the profits of stockholders by rendering the concern so unwieldly as to require the managers to farm out *all* its business and profits to "Stars" and "Darts" that are so bright and quick to scent the game.

I also object to this proposed amendment as leading to extravagance at a time when economy should be exercised so as to reduce rates of transportation to and from the West, or otherwise the produce and trade of that region will seek an outlet by Western rivers to New Orleans, and we shall lose the traffic that it took so many years to divert from the South by water to the East by rail. This is no time to make contracts for large expenditures based on leases and to old works, construction of new, absorptions of any kind; to do so, will certainly involve our company in a cost (at present high prices) of double what is necessary in ordinary times, and thus burthen our company with such a weight of capital and debt as to render us unable to compete with our rivals.

There cannot be any present necessity for action on this important act of the Legislature, I, therefore, most earnestly desire and request my copartners to postpone any decision thereon until the next annual meeting.

In conclusion, Mr. Hulme quoted from the able argument of Gov. Geary as embodied in his late veto of the first bill passed by the Legislature on this subject.

OUR California friends are rushing in not haste to Russian America to see what can be made of our new possessions. The San Francisco *Bulletin* says:

"No sooner had the news been received of the ratification of the Russian treaty, than arrangements were made to put on a new line of steamships between San Francisco, New Archangel and Sitka, stopping at Victoria. The California, Oregon and Mexican Steamship Company's steamer Orillamme is advertised to sail for the above ports on the 1st of June next, scarcely more than six weeks hence, by which time she will probably have engaged a full cargo and list of passengers."

Of the intercourse thus opened by a mere change of title, the *Bulletin* says the many persons go from curiosity and many to see what commercial openings there may be. We shall probably soon know whether there is gold in the new territory and also whether there is good coal there, which under the circumstances is worth more than gold.

INTERESTING INTER-STATE COMPLICATION.—The Governors of New York and Pennsylvania recently made requisitions upon the Governor of Illinois for the arrest of certain fugitives from justice who had taken refuge in that State. One of the parties was arrested on the Governor's warrant, in Cook county, and the other in McLean county. Judge Geary, of Chicago, issued a writ of *habeas corpus* for the person so arrested in Cook county, and it is understood that he has decided he has no authority to go behind the executive warrant and inquire into the evidence upon which the Governor acted, and that consequently the charges laid before the State of Illinois are not sufficient, but the originals must be produced, and if they do not, in his opinion, justify the executive action, he will discharge the prisoner. A like condition of things exists in McLean county. This raises a new question of law, as the warrants and form of procedure in these cases are the same that have been used for twenty years in that State.

MONUMENT TO PENNSYLVANIA'S SOLDIERS WHO FELL IN MEXICO.—The Commissioners appointed to superintend the erection of a monument to the memory of Pennsylvania soldiers who fell in the service during the Mexican war, had a meeting Tuesday morning, in the Executive Chamber, Harrisburg, when they adopted the design prepared by Hamilton Aricks, Jr., of that city. It is said to be a design of great beauty, and the monument will be not only creditable to the State, but an ornament to the Capitol grounds. It is to be located near the willow tree between the arsenal and Capitol building.

THE FENIANS.

Another Expedition Organizing for the Invasion of Canada--The Renegade Massey Hiding in Montreal.

TROY, N. Y., May 22.—Indications everywhere abound that a new and formidable Fenian invasion is being rapidly organized, and that a large body of troops will be concentrated on the frontier, within a few weeks, with a view to the early seizure of Canada.

MONTREAL, May 22.—General Massey *alias* Condon, is reported here in disguise, and hiding from Fenian avengers. Two suspicious strangers arrived from New York to-day. At first they were thought to be detectives, but they are now believed to be Roberts men, on the traitor's trail.

FROM MOBILE.

Card From Ex-Mayor Withers.

MOBILE, ALA., May 22.—Ex-Mayor Withers, in a letter to Col. Sheppard, says he submits to the argument of the bayonet, and vacates his office. He adds that he was elected to the office while a paroled prisoner, and was not allowed by the military to discharge its duties until he had been pardoned by the President and had taken an oath to support the Constitution and Government. He says that the Union sentiment in office he has not been untrue to the letter and spirit of the oath, and solemnly protests against the imputation implied by his removal. He in conclusion thanks Col. Sheppard for the uniform kindness and consideration with which he has been treated.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Death of a Prominent Citizen---Female Suffrage in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, May 22.—Thomas B. Hudson, formerly a prominent lawyer of this city, but for several years past one of the largest stock breeders in the West, died this morning at his residence, six miles from the city.

Lucy Stone and her husband arrived from Kansas yesterday. They speak very confidently of the success of female suffrage

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1867.

HON. WILSON MCCANDLESS, United States District Judge of Pennsylvania, has received from Chief Justice CHASE a partial list of appointments of Registers in Bankruptcy for this District. The appointments of Capt. SAMUEL HARPER, for the Twenty-second District, and Gen. JOHN N. PURVIANCE, of Butler, for the Twenty-third District, we understand, have been confirmed by Judge MCCANDLESS.

IT is pretty well established now that Chief Justice CHASE fully intended to try JEFFERSON DAVIS at Richmond, about the present time, and that the frustration of this intention by the erratic Judge UNDERWOOD was not deemed within the scope of probabilities. But a day or two before the ballment of DAVIS, Judge UNDERWOOD announced this intention of the Chief Justice. The question therefore arises—why did Judge UNDERWOOD frustrate the arrangement, by a proceeding so contrary to all his own out-givings? It is true the United States District Attorney was not prepared to proceed, but this looks very much like a part of the arrangement. There is room for an explanation in the case. Who shall make it?

PHILADELPHIA AS A SEAPORT.

Our Philadelphia friends are indulging delightful anticipations of the future of their city as not only a seaport, but as *the* seaport of all the Atlantic coast. The close relations of friendship and business between Philadelphia, the Eastern, and Pittsburgh, the Western metropolis of the Keystone State, make us awake to whatever promotes the prosperity of our Eastern city. The *Press* makes the establishment of a Government Naval Station at League Island, a corner stone in the structure of its very high hopes of Philadelphia as a seaport. It speaks of "a stretch of low and uninviting looking meadow land, often wet and dreary, which holds in its swampy flats the future city." On the edge of this scarcely "virgin" locality, as it terms the site, the *Press* takes its stand, and looking seaward, beholds "the trade and commerce of the whole Atlantic European coast" making its way to Philadelphia. It expects "to distance New York at a hop," "to fringe the shores" of this attractive spot, "with the canvas of all nations," and "to make ourselves a port, etc." This and much more in like poetic strains.

But, in a more common sense and practical view of the case, we must counsel our Philadelphia friends, and our cotemporary particularly, not to direct their thoughts too exclusively seaward. A seaport, although ever so safe, extensive and convenient, will not attract commerce, unless it has the inland attractions of extensive trade and means of transportation proportionate to it. And although the seaport may be surrounded with warehouses, yet unless it has facilities for inland transportation they will be but empty buildings. If the newspapers of Philadelphia were to espouse the construction of railroads centering in their city with as much enthusiasm as the *Press* advocates the extension of warehouses down to those "swampy flats" below the Navy Yard, the prospect of making it what they, and we no less, would be glad to see it, would be much brightened.

It is nothing less than comical to hear people talk of Philadelphia rivalling New York, while the former, and, through its influence, the State Legislature pursue the course they do in relation to railroads. The *Press* does not surpass us in admiration of "our own Pennsylvania Central." But what facilities for gathering the inland, and for distributing the ocean commerce, has Philadelphia, compared with that of New York? Not to mention the New York Canal, the Erie and the New York Central roads, with branches sweeping through every part of the State, and connecting with the entire net-work of roads in all the Western States, are employed to their full capacity in transportation to and from the great emporium. Even "our own Central," as the *Press* affectionately terms it, pours a large share of its business into New York, with no more advantage to Philadelphia than to Baltimore. From Harrisburg eastward the Central may almost be called a branch, while the Allentown route is becoming the main trunk.

The *Press* seems to think that all that is necessary to insure the realization of its fancy hopes is the improvement of the flats and the building of "storage and warehouses." Should its expectations from the ocean be realized, storage and warehouses will undoubtedly be in just demand, for with only one Westward road for transportation, weeks and months of storage would be required before "our own Central," with all its means and energy, could forward the huge accumulation. We repeat, therefore, seriously and in earnest, that the wisdom and energy of our Eastern metropolis should be directed rather to the increase of the communications with the Western world, than to fancy speculations among those low and swampy grounds near their beautiful city. Do this, make transportation thereby, abundant and cheap and rapid, beckon from the West a business that is now drawn by offered advantages in other directions, and the city will irrepressibly grow over that "stretch of low and uninviting-looking meadowland," and Philadelphia will become a seaport worthy of the State. The mistake our friends in the East have, somehow, been led to make is, to use the homely illustration, the putting of the cart before the horse.

AN ALMOST LEVEL ROUTE BETWEEN THE OHIO VALLEY AND THE SEABOARD.

More than thirty-five years ago, Mr. B. AVERIDGE, an eminent engineer in the service of the State of Pennsylvania, demonstrated by surveys that there could be made a water communication the entire distance from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, via the headwaters of the Susquehanna and the streams entering the Allegheny river, and which would be but little longer in actual distance than the route finally adopted for the Pennsylvania Canal and Portage Railroad. In 1833, Mr. FARIES, then Chief Engineer of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, as the result of his careful surveys, made a report to his company, in which he said: "From Roseldy's Summit to Philadelphia, a distance of more than three hundred miles, there will be no gradient exceeding twenty-six feet per mile; and none greater, going West to Winslow, which is within fourteen miles of the summit. It has been already stated that a connection may be made with Pittsburgh from Winslow, with no gradients exceeding thirty feet per mile, and that only for three or four consecutive miles. Therefore, from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh by this route, there would be no gradients going West exceeding twenty-six feet per mile, except at this one place, and none coming East to exceed that except at one point on the Allegheny Valley Road, where they have adopted a forty feet gradient for six or seven miles, to overcome Lavely's summit. Truly may it then be said that the Sunbury and Erie Road will be Pennsylvania's great highway to the lakes and to the West."

The next Summer after the above was written the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, under the direction of W. MILNOR ROBERTS, completed three surveys and proved that there was a still better route, more easy to make than the first and having no grade either way over twenty-six feet to the mile.

Still later surveys of the same Company under its present engineer, Mr. WRIGHT, have made a careful location which verifies the former result as to gradients and shortens the distance.

The surveys of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company in the effort to reach the best route to New York, diverging from their road near Meadville and at Franklin, intersected the same line at Brookville, and also verified the great fact of its superiority over any other as a route from the West to both Philadelphia and New York. The astonishing feature of the whole matter is, that Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and New York have so long left unconstructed a road which would, if made, have so greatly the advantage over any of the existing roads from the south end of Lake Michigan, and from every part of the Ohio Valley to New York and Philadelphia.

The Allegheny Valley Company at the last session of the Legislature, was authorized to increase its stock and issue additional bonds for the construction of the branch of its road diverging at the Mahoning, fifty-four miles north of Pittsburgh, to reach the Philadelphia and Erie Road by the level route, at a point near Winslow on the Susquehanna. It is to be hoped the company will enter vigorously upon the work, for Pittsburgh *must* have another outlet to the East. It is absurd to suppose that the Pennsylvania Railroad will have all the capacity necessary to carry off the traffic to be brought thus far by the Fort Wayne, the Pittsburgh and Cleveland, the Steubenville and Ohio, the Wheeling, the Erie roads, and the Ohio river. These great avenues from the West, already find their business contracted below their capacity to carry, by the fact that they are at the mercy of the Great Monopoly which holds their destinies in its clutch. What help for them is there in the future? Even if the Allegheny Valley Road shall be made to Winslow, the Pennsylvania Central Road will hold the door thence to the East, and prescribe the terms and the extent to which it may be used. With a Free Railroad law they could have pushed on to the Reading and the New Jersey Central; and the Connellsville Road could be made to Baltimore. We need them all to meet the growing traffic of the West. Build them, and the existing roads reaching us from the West will bring traffic enough for them all. Do not build them, and some of our Western roads are bound to go under.

WILL HE BE TRIED?

The impression seems to have been made extensively that JEFF. DAVIS will not be tried for treason, next November, or at any other time. And, however this impression may have originated, there appears to be no contradiction given to it in any quarter. We have no authority to say, it is a mistake. It may be entirely true, for aught we know to the contrary. It may be that it is an easy and adroit way of giving him a release from all accountability for his conduct in heading a formidable and bloody insurrection, by which the government of the country was endangered and hundreds of thousands of its citizens brought to untimely and violent deaths.

But is easy to see why this impression *should not be* corrected. The honor of law and government are implicated in it. The giving of bonds for appearance at court is a proper ground for effecting that appearance, at the specified time. Bail is not buying off an accused person from trial. To suppose such a thing would be an insult to the court receiving bail, as well as to the law. It would be equivalent to compounding a felony. It would affix to the court the folly as well as iniquity of deliberately setting itself to the task of dishonoring itself. The effect of this impression with regard to DAVIS, if extended to other cases, would be, to render bail worthless and to bring the administration of law into contempt. It would have been better, were the design to escape trial, to have discharged the culprit by simple proclamation.

We do not, however, believe that the intervention of the judicial authorities was to give DAVIS final discharge. We see not any evidence of such an intention, although it may have been the design and expectation of counsel and of the bail. And we shall only, with reluctance, change this conviction; for, although we care little about the criminal himself, whether he swings or runs, yet we should regret deeply such discredit done to the laws and the courts of the country, and we should consider every person, who might have occasion to appeal to the laws, a little less likely to get justice and right, after this procedure, than we thought him before. The sacredness of the administration of justice requires that DAVIS should appear at the specified time, and, on appearing, should be tried for treason. And, unless we are greatly mistaken in the sentiment of the country, the loyal and justice loving people look to Chief Justice CHASE with a feeling that he has a responsibility in the future of the case, and expect him to protect the law from any wrong or damage intended by any party.

THE New York *Sun* asks "what did the war decide," and after reviewing the States rights difficulty, says:

"The Kansas trouble very nearly brought it on, and the John Brown affair likewise nearly answered the purpose. It was the election of Lincoln, not the anti-slavery crusade which caused the war. An old principle was at stake, and nothing but bloodletting could bring the contention to a close."

Then, after rehearsing the result, and claims set up by Democrats North and South, the writer adds:

"As the matter now appears, the war has decided nothing but the military superiority of the North."

A mistake. According to the recent interpretation at Richmond, it has decided that treason is honorable and profitable; that an attempt to break down this government is so meritorious that what would be murder, and punished as such, if done in a private quarrel, becomes a bailable offense if done in that attempt. The end sanctifies the means; and the destruction of the Union is so desirable an end, that, having had it in view, all the crimes committed by Mr. Jefferson Davis make him guilty of an offense, the extreme penalty of which is a fine or short imprisonment.

A WRITER in a New York journal complains that in the public schools of that city there is but one week vacation in winter and seven in summer; that nearly all the pupils go to Sabbath School two sessions each week, and that consequently the children have too much brain labor and too little rest. The same complaint is applicable to most if not all the schools in this country; and also to the practice of crowding on pupils too many studies at one time. The health of the child and physical development are generally sacrificed to the intellect, and thereby both diseased. A sound mind can only exist in a sound body, and brain power must depend greatly on bone power. A man of feeble body is unable to turn his intellect to such account as one who is stronger of arm and stouter of limb. Take care of the health of the children. This is of vastly more importance than any school prize.

A LIST of sales made during the past year by Chicago leading merchants, manufacturers, &c., as reported to the Internal Revenue office, is published. A few of the large sums are as follows: Field, Palmer & Lester, $9,220,967; J. V. Farnell & Co., $6,948,328; Bowen, Whitman & Co., $8,428,876; Munn, Norton & Scott, $3,335,468; Day, Allen & Co., $2,369,272; G. W. Flanders & Co., $2,524,000; L. & D. Higgins, $2,324,488; Maitland & Scranton, $2,000,010; E. V. Robbins & Co., $2,297,651; Under2 wood & Co., $2,056,086; H. O. Armour & Co., $2,191,324; Culbertson, Blair & Co., $2,721,570; Davis, Pape & Co., $2,247,220; C. B. Goodyear, $2,209,070; Hord, Bros. & Co., $2,105,570. The houses making sales of $1,000.000 and over number 58; between $250,000 and $1,000,000, 160.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.—The annual report for 1866 of Adjutant General Russell, of this State, has just been issued from the State Printers', Singerly & Myers. The report makes a volume of 1,221 pages, in brevier type, and is handsomely printed. This gives a full and complete history of military operations in the State from the commencement of the late rebellion up to the date of its issue. It also contains a complete roster of the two hundred and ten regimental organizations, and the unattached infantry and cavalry companies and independent batteries of artillery, together with remarks setting forth date of promotions, date of death, and date of muster out. It is a complete history of military operations in the State, and is a valuable work.

ALL branches of the Presbyterian Church, except the Southern, are moving for union, but all Southern Churches decline union with the Northern branches. The colored members of these churches wish to unite with the North, the white members refuse, and the congregations are so mixed that a separation between colored and white would destroy many if not most, and the great question of construction, reconstruction or destruction becomes one of pressing importance.

THE Union League of Philadelphia have offered $1,000 in prizes for the best essays on the subject of legal organizations among the people for the selection of State and National Representatives—the prizes being for the first in order of merit, $500; for the second, $300; for the third, $200. All essays competing for the prizes must be sent to George H. Boker, Secretary of the Union League of Philadelphia, before the first of January, 1868.

Reformed Presbyterians.

In the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, now in session in New York, Monday morning, the Committee on the Signs of the Times made their report. Among the causes of thankfulness were the enactment of many wholesome laws, in spite of Executive influence, and the enfranchising of the negro. Among those calling for humiliation, fasting and prayer were the condition of the Church—the non-maintenance of the principles of religion, a corrupt society, Sunday profanity, the use of intoxicating liquors, &c. Rev. Messrs. Sloan and the Moderator spoke in terms of congratulation upon the prospect of a speedy reunion of all the Presbyterian bodies. Rev. Drs. McLean, of New York, McMillan and McDrs. McLean, of Allegheny, were appointed a Committee on Reunion, with authority to confer with any similar body appointed by the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, to meet this week in Allegheny.

THE Northern reporters who went to Richmond to see the Davis trial, deny drinking the health of the lost cause. We think it highly probable that the conciliation of the hour, a little champagne, may have made them amiable to the hosts who furnished the champagne. Northern people were so long accustomed to regard

"The master who waves
His whip of dominion o'er hundreds of slaves"

As a more important personage than a poor white, either North or South, that much is still conceded to the ex-master. The misfortune of the great is always more interesting than the sorrows of the poor, and so our people generally defer to these ex-great men of the South. It is difficult, to apply to them, the strict rule of justice, even in theory; and, in social intercourse, what an honest Northern man may concede as a courtesy, the Southern man claims as less than his right. Estimating our hospitality at a high figure, they would naturally be indignant if it failed to influence their guests accordingly, and the sober, second thought of a written report would differ from the compliments of table intercourse.

THE N. Y. *Times*—though not vouching for the truth of the statement—understands "from what ought to be good authority, as coming directly from Chief Justice Chase himself, that he was not in any way a party to the release of Jefferson Davis on bail. He knew nothing whatever of Judge Underwood's intention, was not consulted by him on the subject, but fully expected that the trial would take place, and that he himself would preside at it. Nor is he now aware of the reasons which led to a different result. Judge Underwood acted in the matter wholly on his own responsibility—so far at least as any persons officially connected with the Government were concerned." It begins to look as though nobody had anything to do with the proceeding—that is, nobody who is willing to confess it to the full extent.

THE New York city prison is only calculated to lodge 120 prisoners; and, frequently, 450 persons are confined in it. The Lunatic Asylum, on Blackwell's Island, has 800 patients, in an old and dilapidated building; and the mortality among children, at the Alms House, demands investigation. So say the Grand Jury, who also suggest that some provision should be made for "inoffensive sufferers, who wander about the streets uncared for." What a comment, on our Christian citizens, that, amid the wealth of New York, there should be such a class. Who will investigate and remove the cause of mortality among the children in the Alms House, who, no doubt, die of neglect and perhaps of abuse?

THE London correspondent of the New York *Herald* says the cession of Russian America to the United States is a topic far more talked about in Europe than it is here, and to European nations it appears to mean far more than we seem to think in the United States. The former reject the consideration of furs and fish, "and discuss the probability of an alliance offensive and defensive between the United States and Russia, and the advantages of the loan of an American fleet to Russia in case of a general European war, which seems probable at no distant day; for peace conferences usually lead directly to war, as medicines sometimes make the patients more instantly ill."

THE idea that the cession of Canada to the United States is not only easily attainable but that it is in some way or other going, sooner or later, to be brought about, prevails quite extensively in well-informed English circles. Says a London letter:

"Certain English statesmen, also, profess to regret that Russia has participated them in the present transaction. They say that it would have been possible, by a transfer of Canada to the United States, not simply acquiescing in a peaceable annexation, to have settled the Alabama claims without paying a single penny, as it is not to be questioned that Those who discuss the matter hope not; but, on the contrary, they expect, after waiting a reasonable time, to obtain for Canada as good a price as Russia got for her icebergs. Canada is of no use to Great Britain, and is, in fact, an expensive burden, and if it can be got rid of in this way by settling the Alabama claims and giving John Bull a little hard cash into the bargain, everybody here will be pleased."

TALL oaks from little acorns grow. What a considerable size oak the Kingdom of Prussia now is, considering that its first King used to flog its first Queen, in the days of good Queen Ann, who seriously contemplated retiring to a cottage in which Her Majesty should be compelled to do the family cooking, washing, etc., etc. Great folks, these royal personages, and come of first families, every one of them. Just now His Majesty of Prussia is master of the situation, so far as Europe is concerned, although he does not intend to disturb the Exposition for the present.

THE Philadelphia *North American*, speaking of the present cry of "a finality," says there is no difficulty about receiving members from the reconstructed States on the basis of the reconstruction act, but objects to the prospect of their being brought in, or acting in Congress, as a bar to future legislation, and says:

"We do not intend to surrender our right to pass the Wilson suffrage bill, that will enfranchise the colored men of such States as Kentucky, Delaware and Maryland, and Mr. Seward's own State, New Jersey. We do not mean to give up, without a struggle, the great principle that the nation should guarantee an education to all its citizens. And if the lauded aristocracy shall still come out of the furnace of reconstruction as strong as ever, we wish it to be understood now that some remedy for the land monopoly is indispensable."

THE CRINOLINE QUESTION.—"Dr." Mary Walker appears to be making some converts in Scotland. A Miss Lloyd, of Lacques, has served notices of ejectment on all her tenants in two counties, because their wives and daughters will wear crinoline. A London paper thinks this is not as bad as it might be, inasmuch as one of the Earls of Crawford, centuries ago, ordered that none of his tenants' wives and daughters should wear anything, and was obeyed.

OUR GREAT SPECIALITY IS PERFUMERY.

Lubin's Extracts—all odors.
Condray's Pomades and Extracts.
Piesse & Lubin's Choice Extracts and Pomades.
Farina Cologne, Low's Soaps, French sachet Powder, Toilet Sponges, Bathing Sponges.
The Finest French Hair Oils.
In fact, we have the largest and most elegant stock of the above goods in the west. One glance at our assortment will satisfy the most fastidious that in our line their wants can be supplied in every particular.
Sponges, Sponges, Sponges, Sponges.
Chamois Skins, Chamois Skins, Chamois Skins.
For elegance, freshness and quality our stock is unequalled.
MCCLARRAN & MCKENNAN,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
85 Market st., corner Diamond near Fifth.
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Charcoal Biscuit,
OR
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC FOOD,

Composed of recently Calcined Willow Charcoal, &c., combined with Graham Flour.
On account of the difficulty and unpleasantness of taking Charcoal, it has not hitherto been employed, either by physician or patient, as much as its valuable medicinal properties demand. This objection is now overcome, as these Biscuits are not only free from disagreeable taste, but are more palatable and highly nutritious.
RECENTLY CALCINED WILLOW CHARCOAL
Is a powerful Disinfectant and Absorbent, and when administered internally is a valuable remedy for Heartburn, Waterbrash, Acidities of the Stomach, Nausea, Eructation, Constipation and other forms of Indigestion. It is employed in three complaints with the most favorable results by eminent physicians, both in Europe and America. Amongst others, M. Belloc found it especially efficacious in Cholera, etc., and his observations were confirmed by the French Academy of Medicine; other noted men recommend its use for whose opinion see Dispensary, &c. These Biscuits should be taken three or four times a day, and may be used as meals, in place of ordinary bread. For infants, soften one or two in milk or water, and give to prevent Acidity of the Stomach, Flatulence, &c.
N. B.—Persons suffering from Fetid Breath, arising from disordered digestion or decayed teeth, will find these an effectual and pleasant remedy.
Sole Agent for Pittsburgh and vicinity.
JOSEPH FLEMING,
DRUGGIST,
Corner of Market street and the Diamond, Pittsburgh, Penna.

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TO BUSINESS MEN.—A RELIABLE PERSON of experience as Book-keeper and Salesman, desires a
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Either in this city or East. Reference such as desired. Address, "WARREN," Box 49, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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100,000 TOBY SEGARS,
On consignment and for sale by
ROBERT F. WEDDELL,
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BONDS AND MORTGAGES.
THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS TO LOAN on Real Estate in sums of from $1,000 to $10,000. Real Estate of all kinds bought and sold.
JACOB GLOSSER,
Real Estate Broker,
No. 115 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Boston *Gazette* says that among the subscribers to a gymnasium in that city, are *sixty* gentlemen who lift eight hundred pounds; ten who lift nine hundred pounds; two who lift one thousand pounds, and one who lifts twelve hundred and thirty pounds.

Sabbath desecration is said to be on the increase in Scotland. It is an aspect which infidelity is presenting in every direction, and which the friends of the Christian religion must be prepared to meet and combat vigorously.

The new excise law for Philadelphia, the enforcement of which has been begun, forbids the selling of liquor, ale, etc., from midnight to sunrise; and also forbids totally their sale on Sundays. The police are empowered to enter all places where liquors are sold and make arrests, and drunken persons may give evidence as to the person who sold them liquor, and on which oaths sellers are to be punished.

A case is to be argued before the Supreme Court, at Binghamton, New York, involving the right of the New York Central Railroad Company to charge gold rates for fare on that line. The railroad company failed in its desperate effort to pass the fare bill through the Legislature, but is now trying a new device.

The scope of Presidential pardon has just been defined by the Attorney General in a way likely to have some effect on the Treasury Department. The case presented is that of a man arrested during the war for fraud in the matter of bounties and enlistments. He was confined for a time, and then released on depositing twenty thousand dollars to cover any judgment found by a military commission. Subsequently he was tried, convicted, sentenced to fine and imprisonment, and very soon pardoned by Mr. Lincoln. The amount of his fine was paid into the Treasury from his deposit. He now sets up a claim that the pardon not only released him from confinement but entitled him to restoration of the fine, and the Attorney General has decided in his favor. It is probable that other cases of this sort will be presented.

An arrangement has been made with the English and French railroads, by the imperial commission and with railroads in Switzerland, Belgium and Holland, who supply food and lodging, under which two hundred English workingmen per week may go to Paris, live in a plain and tidy manner, spend a week in sightseeing, and come back again for seven dollars and a half, gold.

A police officer at Newark, N. J., has just succeeded in recovering four sets of bank note plates, upon which the best counterfeits of some of the National bank notes have been printed. They were all of the denomination of $20, and purported to be issues of the Indianapolis National, the Portland, Conn., National, and the Fourth Philadelphia National Banks. The person who made them last was Stephen Penn, arrested in Philadelphia a few days since.

A *Christian Year Book* has been published in England, which gives the name and organization of the churches in Christendom, and the statistics of religious institutions which are devoted to the extension of the gospel. From this it appears that two hundred such societies are now at work in the world, and that their united funds do not fall short of two millions of dollars a year.

Great complaints are made of the cabarranggements of the Paris Exposition. The police do not allow a cab to stand within a mile of the building; and when forty or fifty thousand weary people are struggling to get away from the great show house, the rain is awful, and cabs are not to be had, "without going, it may be, to the city."

Immediately to the rear of the Belgian section of the Paris Exposition, is a model of a French farm, including house, ground and dairy, while just beyond, taking up the whole southeastern corner of the park, are the reserved horticultural gardens, to enter which costs an extra half franc. In a rude building is exhibited the largest hogshead ever made, the capacity of which is stated to be 210,000 litres, which is about some 300,000 bottles; if so, it is considerably larger than the famous one of Heidelburg Castle. An extra charge of five sous (or cents) is demanded for this, which is certainly a curiosity worth witnessing. It was made on the spot by some artisans from Montpellier in Languedoc, out of oak; its proportions are admirable, and one is inclined to wish it might be transferred to his own cellar, were it, indeed, large enough to hold it, filled with the wine of that genial Burgundy from whose sturdy vineyards it is constructed.

As an illustration of the ease with which large bodies of troops can be moved by railways, the London *Times* mentions, that the Southeastern and London Railroad alone carried to and from the great review, at Dover, between the 18th and 22d of April, 85,950 passengers, besides all its season ticket holders.

In Boston at noon, on Monday last, the State Constabulary force reported that upon personal examination through the city they were satisfied that no public bars were open for the sale of intoxicating liquors. The bars of all the principal hotels were closed, and dealers in fact rmod that they could not obtain the beverages hitherto sold in those places.

PERSONAL.

—The speech delivered by Senator Sumner, in Executive session, on the Russian Treaty, and which consumed three hours in its delivery, has been written out by him, and is in the hands of the printers for publication.

—An American lady writes thus concerning the appearance of Miss Garrett, a celebrated London female physician: "Hearing Miss Garrett announced at an evening party, I looked up, expecting to see an elderly person, but was agreeably disappointed when down the long drawing-room advanced a slender, golden-haired young lady, dressed with a taste which few but English women possess. She could only stay a few minutes, as a patient was waiting for her; and it was curious to hear this girlish little creature in white silk talk of her practice, her office, and the daily work she did."

—Patti's benefit in Paris brought in upwards of 19,000 francs. The artist counted seventy-five bouquets of all sizes, and eighteen crowns, at the close of the evening.

—The Petersburg *Index* says of Horace Greeley, in connection with the release of Jeff. Davis: "He is a kindly old lunatic, and if his kites are not so harmless as those of Miss Trotwood's Mr. Dick, if the lightning does come down the string sometimes, he doesn't really mean any harm, and must be forgiven."

—In New York, Sunday morning last, some one started a report that the great secessionist was in Grace Church, at morning prayer, and thither a gaping crowd went. An elderly gentleman, occupying a pew near the chancel, was pointed out as the identical Jeff. Davis, and the old gentleman was very much astonished that he had actually seen him, whereas it was only a very respectable Vice President of the Union League Club.

—A respected citizen of Charleston, about two years ago, when Jeff. Davis was first thrown into prison, vowed that he would neither cut his hair nor trim his beard until the distinguished captive should be again set at liberty. The other day he paid his old barber a visit, and had his hair cut and his beard shaved, and his friends congratulated him on the power of endurance he had exhibited in remaining faithful to his vow. He is the original of Dorsitis, "Unsphoke."

—At a masquerade in Philadelphia recently, a very comical and embarrassing incident took place. A husband and wife having discussed the matter, mutually agreed not to go. On the morning of the day, husband informed the wife that pressing business called him to New York. When he left the house, however, it was to prepare for the masquerade. Wife, also, concluded to attend the ball. On arriving, she descried her husband in conversation, and, forgetting to disguise his voice, Wife followed him incessantly. She finally heard him arrange with the fair one to leave the house together. The time for departing, the wife, by a sudden flank movement, supplied the place of the fair one, and herself took the arm of her husband. In the carriage she kept him at a respectful distance, while he professed to express his love and affection for his "adorable Laura of several months' standing." The carriage finally stopped where directed. Husband and wife alighted, and were in the room assigned, mutually unmask. The blankness of the husband must be imagined. Of course, he succeeded that she had no further need of such a husband.

—Mr. Henry C. Lea, of the old firm of Carey, Lea & Blanchard, Philadelphia publishers, writes to the *Literary Gazette* a letter which illuminates the question as to whether Dickens ever received any money for his books reprinted in this country. It appears that he was paid for the first of his works reissued here, Carey, Lea & Blanchard published "Pickwick" in 1836 and 1837. The author was then unknown and the edition was only 1,500 copies. Yet, without any previous agreement, the American publishers sent him, in 1838, in bills they paid Mr. Bentley, the entitled "Oliver Twist," £60 for a portion of the manuscript in advance. They paid £2 10s for each of the "Pickwick Papers;" Humphrey's Clock, or The Old Curiosity Shop" they paid £112 10s, and for "Barnaby Rudge" £107 10s. The sales then were of course far less than at present. Mr. Dickens did not fare quite so badly in the earlier part of his career as has been believed. That he has not received full remuneration for his books circulated in America is less the fault of publishers than of the failure of the government of the United States and Great Britain to establish an international copyright.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND ENGLISH CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE MONUMENTAL FAIR, to be given by Pittsburgh Amateurs, assisted by Messrs. CHAS. M. HOLLAND and JOHN MANNING, under the direction of Mr. CLEMENT LETTENEUX, at MASONIC HALL, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 23d, 1867.
PART FIRST—The Happy Mistletoe—Crown Jewels: Auber. Mr. William B. Edwards. 2. Oh, Maritana, Wild Wood Flower, (duett)—Maritana: Wallace. Mrs. M. C. Woodward and Mr. Paul Zimmerman. 3. Ye Merry Birds: Gumbert. Miss Mary Laughlin. 4. The Angler's Serenade, with violin obbligato): Braga. Miss Mary Porter and Mr. John Manning. 5. The Fisherman: Mozart; Gabussi. Miss Maggie M'Candless and Mr. Arthur Christie. 6. Good night, quartette—Martha: Flotow. Misses Laughlin and Annie Miller, Messrs. P. Zimmerman and W. F. Edwards. 7. The Butterfly, (Waltz): Torry. Mrs. M. A. Woodward.
By Request—Miserere—Il Trovatore: Verdi. Miss Emeline Addison, Mr. P. Zimmerman and Chorus.
PART SECOND—1. When I Know that Thou Art Near, (duett): Abt. Miss M. Porter and Mr. W. B. Edwards. 2. Robin Adair, arranged by Bolidieu. Miss M. Laughlin. 3. Within a Mile of Edinboro': Lover. Mrs. M. A. Woodward. 4. Bright Eyes, arranged with violin obbligato, by Perter. Miss E. Addison and Mr. J. Manning. 5. 'Tis in the Midst of Night; Miss M. M'Candless. 6. The Larboard Watch, (duett): Williams. Messrs. P. Zimmerman and A. Chiselt. 7. Come with the Gipsy Bride—Bohemian Girl; Balfe. Miss E. Addison and Chorus.
Doors open at 7 o'clock, Concert to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
The Steinway Pianos, used on this occasion, and also the Carhart and Needham Parlor Organs have been kindly furnished by Messrs. H. Kleber & Bro with

BARNEY'S
PATENT SASH.
Advantages Claimed.

1st. NEATNESS—Both Sash appearing as one.
2d. CLEANLINESS—A close fitting rabbit excludes soot and dust.
3d. COMFORT—Air drafts are also excluded, and rattling prevented.
4th. SAFETY—Allowing of the simplest and most effective application of sash bolts.
5th. ECONOMY—Any window can be speedily altered at trifling cost.
By an ingenious method, though the upper and lower sash are flush, one immediately over the other, and ratified, yet when not closed, they pass each other in using.
☞ Model to be seen at this office.
RIGHTS FOR SALE. 2p

ROBERT CHRISTY,
GRAVEL ROOFER,
OFFICE, COR. FIFTH AND WOOD STREETS,
MYS Over National Bank of Commerce.

VEGETABLES.
NEW POTATOES, PEAS, RADISHES, &c.
Arriving fresh from the East daily, by express, and for sale by
VAN GORDER & SHEPARD,
THS No. 360 Liberty street.

JUST RECEIVED,
25 bxs Proctor & Gamble's Mottled German Soap.
20 half boxes full weight Star Candles.
2 cases Bishopric's Infallible Baking Powder.
Also, a full assortment of Canned Fruits and Vegetables, for sale, wholesale or retail, at the Family Grocery of
LEWIS & M'CLURE,
346 Liberty street.

MAY 20, 1867.
SHRIVER, SPENCER & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
Corner of Smithfield and Second streets.
A complete stock at LOWEST PRICES.

BRAWLEY & BALL,
DEALERS IN
Pine, Whitewood, Cherry, Ash, Walnut, and Oak Lumber, Lath and Shingles.
OFFICE, STATE STREET, North of Railroad Depot, ERIE, PA.

DUPLEX SKIRTS.
INVISIBLE
EMPRESS TRAIL SKIRT,
THE NEW SHAPE FOR
SPRING, 1867,
IN
J. W. BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC
(OR DOUBLE SPRING)
SKIRTS,
The Handsomest and most Comfortable Style yet introduced.
(*SEE ALL FASHION MAGAZINES.*)
Also, the New Sizes in PARIS TRAILS, PRIDE OF THE WORLD, and TIP-TOP STYLES.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
AT WHOLESALE by all the leading Notion and Dry Goods Houses in Pittsburgh. Also, by Sole Owners of Patent and Exclusive Manufacturers,
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
97 CHAMBERS ST., New York.

CARPETS.
CARPETS.
CARPETS.
APRIL, 1867.
THE LATEST PURCHASE
OF THE SEASON.
AT THE
Lowest Prices Since the War.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
Wilton and Velvet,
Body Brussels,
Tapestry Brussels.
BEST 2 AND 3-PLY INGRAIN,
FOR
DRAWING ROOMS, LIBRARIES, CHAMBERS AND DINING ROOMS.
Hall and Stair Carpets to Match.
We offer our Patrons many new and choice Patterns, which are not to be found elsewhere.
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
WINDOW SHADES,
CHEAP ALL-WOOL 2-PLY CARPETS.
AT $1 00 TO $1 25 PER YARD.
☞ Carpet and Curtain Upholstery Work done promptly and in the best style.
M'FARLAND & COLLINS,
Nos. 71 and 73 Fifth Street,
Second Floor, next Building to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice.

CARPETS.
OLIVER
M'CLINTOCK
& COMPANY,
Have Just Opened for the Spring Trade, Their Splendid Assortment of
NEW CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, &c.
Attention is called to our fine stock of Embroidered
Table and Piano Covers.
GREAT DECLINE IN PRICES.
23 Fifth Street.

REMOVAL
TO
No. 51 FIFTH ST.
McCALLUM BROS.,
HAVE NOW OPEN,
AT THEIR VERY ELEGANT AND COMMODIOUS WAREHOUSE,
A full Line of all New and Desirable Patter
MEDALLION VELVETS,
VELVETS, BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
MOQUETTE COVERS,
MOSAIC RUGS AND MATS,
OIL BAIZES,
3-PLY AND 2-PLY INGRAINS,
AND EVERY VARIETY OF
LOW PRICED CARPETING.
M'CALLUM BROS.,
51 FIFTH STREET.

NEW CARPET STORE.
NEW AND CHEAP
CARPETS,
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.'S,
NO. 21 FIFTH ST.
WINDOW SHADES,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS AND MATS,
Table and Piano Covers,
RUGS, MATS, STAIR RODS, &c.
We offer our entire stock at prices to suit the times. Give us a call.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
21 FIFTH ST., second floor,
(OVER BATES & BELL'S.)

PITTSBURGH
Lamp and Glass Company,
NO. 23 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.
John Ross & Co.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
LAMPS, LAMP BASES, CHIMNEYS, LANTERNS, &c.
Also, dealers in everything pertaining to the Lamp Trade. TUMBLERS, TABLE WARE, WINDOW GLASS, and everything in the Glass Line.

CHAFING DISHES,
FOR OYSTERS, GAME, &c.
All styles on hand at the Housefurnishing Store of
T. H. RICHARDS,
30 Fifth street.

GET NONE BUT A
GROVER & BAKER,
It is the best for all purposes. Call at
809 103 FIFTH STREET.

NOTICES.
☞ THE INTEREST IN GOLD on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, due the 1st inst., will be paid on presentation of the Coupons therefor, on and after that date, at the Banking House of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
53 Exchange Place, New York.
(Signed) WM. J. PALMER, Treasurer. eod

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Pittsburgh, May 20, 1867.
☞ THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, forthwith, free from United States tax.
D. LEET WILSON, Cashier.

PITTSB'H, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.,
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
PITTSBURGH, April 27, 1867.
☞ PURSUANT TO A RESOLUTION adopted at a meeting of the Shareholders and Bondholders of this Company, held at Pittsburgh, March 20th inst., notice is hereby given that an adjourned meeting of the

The Daily Commercial

STATE ITEMS.

New buildings are rising Phœnix like upon the ashes of the buildings recently destroyed by fire in Petroleum Centre.

The Oil City *Register* says: Mr. John Mawhinney has already erected a two story brick building upon the site of the office burned last week. The large iron tank in his yard is also being taken down. The iron will be taken to Pittsburgh and re-rolled and then the tank will be rebuilt. Such promptness as this shows plainly the right kind of spirit.

The Republicans of Oil City held a mass meeting last week, and elected Captain Goggie, late of the 105th Pennsylvania regiment, as their candidate for Assembly. The remaining districts of Venango county, however, will have a voice in the matter before a candidate is selected.

Albert Allen, the precocious youth of fourteen, who robbed his father of three thousand dollars, and the then decamped from Linesville, Crawford county, has been arrested in Saginaw, Michigan. Young Allen bought a saloon in Cleveland for $450, but becoming dissatisfied sold it for $100. He then proceed to Saginaw, where he purchased a tug-boat for $750 cash. About the time his last purchase was made he was arrested.

On Friday last, Mr. James M'Intyre, agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at George's Station, brought to the office of J. M. Laird, in Greensburg, an insane man who had been wandering about that neighborhood for some days, frequently standing on the track when trains were approaching. He appears to be about thirty-three years of age, sandy hair, red whiskers, wore dark clothes, rim of hat drooped. Nothing could induce him to speak. He was committed to the Westmoreland county Poor House.

Amos Slaymaker, Esq., has been appointed Register in Bankruptcy for the Lancaster District, under the late act of Congress, which takes effect on the first of June.

A whisky riot occurred on Sunday, the 14th, at Corry. Several arrests were made for selling liquor on that day, and the friends of the liquor dealers interfered. Justice Wilson fined the parties who committed the offense.

The students of Allegheny College have been making some noteworthy improvements on the grounds of that institution. They have planted over fifty trees, and have redeemed the swampy ground above the road, converting it into a beautiful lake, with a miniature cascade at its outlet.

A number of the citizens of Brown township (Reedsville), Mifflin county, have organized a new political party called the Workingmen's Party. They set forth in their preamble that "in our opinion, both the existing political parties have become so corrupt that they have lost sight of the interest of the great mass of the people," &c.

Captain Theodore Franks died in Washington, on Friday last, in the sixtieth year of his age. Capt. F. was born in Pennsylvania, and graduated at West Point, and was extensively known as a skillful engineer and draughtsman in connection with the construction of the principal canals and railroads of his native State. His remains were interred at Lewistown, in this State, his former home.

John Dipple, landlord of the Black Horse Hotel, Lewistown, after receiving license, posted the following unique notice: "To all whom it may concern—the undersigned, desiring to obey all laws restraining the sale of liquors, respectfully requests all fleads of families who have drunken sons, or husbands, wives or daughters, to give me the written notice required by law, forbidding me to sell habitual drunkards liquor, with their signatures attached, and I pledge myself, my reputation, and my property, that such requests shall be rigidly complied with. I desire to comply with all laws regulating my legitimate business, and in order to do so, request the assistance of all law-abiding citizens. The members of temperance societies, who have annoyed me for liquor, will please me much by withdrawing their patronage from either me or the society."

The New Southern Textile.

The New Orleans *Picayune* gives additional particulars of the new textile plant that is to supercede the cotton plant. It is called the Ramie. Roots set out on the 23d of March have sent up vigorous shoots, which are now five inches high. It shows strong tendency to spread, and imitating in this respect the low growing wild rose called "Bridal Rose," having a leaf quite like it when small, and of like color, a bright light green. These roots were nearly a month in sprouting. The ground was a tenacious clay, so that a sandy soil is by no means essential to its growth. Roots planted in other places somewhat later are also coming up. There will evidently be no difficulty in raising it.

The specimens of the fabric made from the ramie have been received in Cuba, both those of ramie alone, and those of wool and ramie united, and the *Diario*, of Havana, says: "they leave nothing more to be desired." They have also received in Havana seeds of the plant, which have been furnished by the Society of Acclimation of Paris. Whether these seed will germinate as rapidly as the plant grows from roots remains to be seen.

A further supply is expected from Vera Cruz as soon as the siege of that city is sufficiently at an end to enable them to be obtained. The price of roots is 81 each, or one hundred for $90.

Mineral Riches of Utah.

Speaking of the mineral products of Utah, the Salt Lake *Vidette*, March 2, says: One of the most abundant and useful of these metals, and one that is cheaply mined, is lead. There are extensive mines of this ore all about, capable of producing an inexhaustible supply of the raw ore, yielding from 50 to 80 per cent. of lead, together with a large percentage of silver. Works for the reduction of the ore, and the manufacture of sheet lead, lead pipe, shot, white lead, and litharge for paint, can be erected at a small expense, sufficient to supply our home demand and for export to our immediate neighbors. Lead pipes, so useful in all countries, more especially in one like ours, requiring irrigation, could be manufactured here and sold at one-quarter the price now demanded for the same article abroad, and yet pay remunerative equivalents to the manufacturer. There is scarcely a lead mine discovered in this country that does not produce sufficient silver considerably more than defray the cost of extraction and reduction, leaving its enormous product of lead as a clear gain in the operation.

Fruit and Grain Crops in Ohio.

The editor of the Cleveland *Herald* has been into the country for a few days. Of his observations he says:

We made a thorough examination of the peach, apple and pear buds, in the many orchards along the route, and find that the majority of them are alive and in good condition. The trees are very full of blossoms, and many farmers are preparing props in anticipation of overloaded branches. Should the weather continue good from this on, the crop of fruits will be profuse.

The wheat looks promising, wearing that dark green shade which has heretofore proved a certain indication of a great crop.

With this fact before us, (and the large quantities of old wheat on hand), there should be a decline in flour, from the present high rates. Judging from the number of ploughed fields seen yesterday, there will be a very large crop of corn raised this year. The number of acres of oats sown is also large, and what has come up, looks well.

A Semi-Savage Colony.

A party of strangers from Norfolk recently visited Chincoteague Island, some forty miles above Cape Henry, on a gunning and fishing expedition. They found a remarkable state of society existing among the inhabitants. Out of a population of fourteen hundred only a few could read and write, and the principal means of subsistence are farming and fishing. Great numbers of small ponies, of a small species, roam about the woods. These are annually caught and taken to the Eastern shore and sold. When broken they make very good farm teams. The inhabitants are exceedingly jealous of strangers, and manifested their aversion in a very decided manner. Their means of communication with the other shore are quite limited, and they have little knowledge of events transpiring outside of their own little domain. They exhibited almost savage ignorance of the world outside of their own territories.

The Brownsville *Banchero*, which has steadily supported Maximilian, says: "All reports and rumors to the contrary notwithstanding, it is a fact that Maximilian and his followers are reduced to the last extremity. Their fate is sealed, their death decreed, and no power on earth can stay their execution; and then the end."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—Old Sores, Scrofulous Affections and Glandular Swellings.—In all indolent ulcerations where scarce a spark of vitality lingers, this Ointment will induce a speedy cure. It penetrates to the heart of the ulcer or swelling, and by a counter-irritant action, stimulates the absorbents to renewed effort and by subduing the inflammation, creates a new and healthy flesh. The Pills by purifying the blood considerably expedite the operation. Sold by all Druggists.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

Is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating and no matter of how long standing.

Disease of these organs require the use of a diuretic. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our Fluid and Blood are supported from these sources, and the health are imparted, and that of Posterity, depends upon stopping the use of worthless pretenders.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, established upwards of 18 years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Druggist, 594 Broadway, New York, and 104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa. eod

☞ METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY instantly relieves pain, and never fails to cure Neuralgia, Nervous Headache and pains in the head or face. JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, 84 Market st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.
Treasurer.....HARRY OVERINGTON.

IRRESISTIBLE ATTRACTION.

THE GREAT PRODUCTION—The Grand Romantic Magical Spectacle of the

BLACK CROOK,

IN ALL ITS SPLENDOR.

The latest New York Sensation, the Great

DEMON DANCE,

Which occurs about 9:30.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.
WM. HENDERSON.....LESSEE.
W. C. SMYTHE.....MANAGER.

Positively last few nights of the renowned and popular

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION

THURSDAY EVENING, May 23d, by special request, the great comicality,

THE MUTTON TRIAL.

Also, Grand Ballet by the Handsome Corps of 10—10—10 Premiere Danseuses, surpassing in grace and beauty, any corps of Danseuses on the American stage. Laughable Negroisms.

HE WON'T LEAVE! THE TWO GAILIES!

New Comicalities by the Mirth-makers.
Concluding with THE SIAMESE TWINS.
To-morrow Evening—Benefit of Josh Hart.

VARIETIES THEATER.
PENN STREET, near St. Clair street.

First appearance of the dashing Terpsichorean Danseuse, Miss FLORENCE RIVERS and Miss ANNIE ELDRIDGE, Unprecedented run of the great BLACK COOK. Tom Vance M'lle Laurent, and the Monster Variety Company in a splendid bill.

Friday next benefit of H. W. WILLIAMS. See descriptive posters.

Orchestra Seats.....50c | Parquette.....35c
Gallery.....25c | Private Boxes.....$4 00

M'FARLAND'S GROVE.

Parties desirous of procuring M'FARLAND'S GROVE for Picnics, &c., will apply at No. 6 Smithfield street, to

M. O'HARA, or
HARRY P. POTTER.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERAY.

63 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills pasted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office, or run by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

INSURANCE.

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS'
INSURANCE COMPANY,
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Musical Entertainment,

Under the auspices of

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Monday Evening, May 27th, 1867.

The Musical Exercises will be directed by Prof. HERMANN TH. KNAKE; assisted by Messrs. LAWTON, BENTZ, JONES and others.

Front seats reserved for Ladies and Gentlemen accompanying them.

Admission 50 cents.

The Piano used on this occasion has been kindly furnished by Messrs. Barr, Knake & Buettler, No. 13 St. Clair street, Agents for Shoemaker & Co.'s (Phila.,) justly celebrated Pianos.

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This coal is superior to the best Pittsburgh coal. It makes no clinker, no cinder. It is bituminous, and is nearly free from sulphur. It makes and burns nearly equal to the best charcoal iron. It makes more and brighter gas, to the same number of pounds or run of coal, than the best Pittsburgh. Its convenience for mining cannot be surpassed. The coal can be loaded into the barge in from 30 feet to 100 yards from the entry. The entries are a little above high water mark. In the burning of 100 pounds the residuum is from 14 oz. to 2 lbs. A sample of the coal can be seen at Messrs. Horner, Woods & Co., No. 69 Water street, Pittsburgh, and where one of the partners will be seen every day. Several Pittsburgh coal dealers have made extensive leases already. Six or eight more can yet be accommodated. A singular advantage is that we own every acre of the fine coal, and parties leasing can have no competition with it whatever. Vein four feet thick.

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The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, under the title of THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c., receive deposits, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1854, will, we trust, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and directors.

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Thomas Bell, | John H. Easton,
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PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 7, 1867.

MESSRS. FAHNESTOCK & HOLTON:

Gentlemen—I regard Dr. Mishler as a benefactor of his race. Great men have been raised up from time to time in different ages to bless the world with their skilled genius. How incalculable is the good which many men have almost unconsciously wrought in the world. Dr. Mishler, the hero of this class. His Herb Bitters were accidentally brought to my notice and by their use I have been restored to perfect health. For years I was a victim to liver complaint in its worst form, and was compelled to retire from my business. My health failed so rapidly that I was given over by my physicians. One recommended me to take a tour to California. I did so, but derived no benefit. I had tried, as I thought, every dyspepsia medicine before I commenced the use of Mishler's Herb Bitters, but I became convinced that my days on earth would soon terminate. But Dr. Mishler's Her

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

THE REV. T. J. HECKER, of New York, will deliver a lecture in St. Paul's Cathedral this evening, for the benefit of the schools attached to the Cathedral. The subject chosen by the Reverend gentleman is, "The Religious Question of the Country."

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A man by the name of Robert Mitchell, employed by Messrs. Barnes & Co., brickmakers, at Borlesville, while sitting on the railroad track, on Tuesday, was struck by a passing train, breaking his right leg and otherwise injuring him. He is in a critical condition.

BODY RECOVERED.—The body of Samuel S. Brooks, engineer of the steamboat Collin, who was drowned off that boat in the Ohio river, on the 28th of February last, was found in the river near Macon, twenty-eight miles above Cincinnati, on Monday last. The body was fully identified.

BASE BALL.—The Hygeia Base Ball Club, of this city, challenged the Mears Club, of Steubenville, to play a return game in this city, which was to have taken place yesterday. The Hygeia subsequently withdrew the challenge and postponed the match, not being in condition for playing.

MONUMENT FAIR.—A meeting of the Ladies' Soldiers' Monument Association and the Decorating Committee, will be held in City Hall, this morning at nine o'clock. The Association will also meet at half-past two o'clock. The work of decorating the hall for the Fair will commence this morning.

TAKEN OVER.—Deputy United States Marshal Gillespie yesterday conveyed to the Western Penitentiary, in Allegheny, Dr. Wm. J. Smith, of Lawrenceville, convicted in the United States District Court of passing counterfeit money, and sentenced to six imprisonment in that institution for a term of seven years.

HAWTHORNE BASE BALL CLUB.—A new base ball club was organized on Wednesday, May 22d, 1867. The following officers were chosen: President, George Liscomb; Vice President, Frank Kenny; Treasurer, Jacob Werner; Secretary, Myers B. Cain; Captain, James Thompson. The club are not ready for challenges yet but will be in a few weeks.

SKIFF RACE.—The first of the boat races among the oil men on the Allegheny river, will commence on Saturday next. A skiff race has been arranged to come off on Saturday, at four o'clock, between H. B. Byram and David Martin, both interested in the oil business. The distance to be rowed will be from the Railroad Bridge to the St. Clair Street Suspension Bridge. The amount of the purse has not been stated.

THE WORK HOUSE.—A Committee from the Board of Managers of the Work House, for Allegheny county, in company with an architect, recently visited the prisons in Detroit, Albany and New York, to obtain plans and gain a knowledge of any new improvements in the system. At Detroit, the Superintendent of the House of Correction, B. Brockway, Esq., showed them how the convicts in that prison are being taught useful trades, and also explained his system of discipline, and the manner in which it operates relative to the health and employment of the inmates.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Mr. Wm. King, conductor of a freight train, while passing under bridge No. 4, near Skelley's Station, Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati railroad, on Tuesday morning, was struck on the head by the bridge, while the train was passing under. He was thrown from the top of the car at the time of the accident. He was severely injured about the head and face, and was for a time quite insensible. The express train took him to the Union depot, Steubenville, where he was placed under medical treatment.

MEETING OF SOLDIERS' LEAGUE.—A regular meeting of the Allegheny County Soldiers' League was held at their hall in Allegheny, on Tuesday evening. Several applications for membership were received, and a number initiated. A vote of thanks was tendered to several parties for contributions to the Library, and the Secretary was instructed to make out a complete list of all contributions to the Library to be read at the next meeting. A motion was adopted indorsing the Soldiers' Monument to Fair, to be held in Old City Hall next week, and pledging the unqualified support of the League thereto. The League then adjourned.

LAST EXHIBITION BY THE BLIND.—A large audience of ladies and gentlemen assembled last evening in the new and beautiful Lafayette Hall, Wood street, to witness the exercises and performances of the pupils from the Pennsylvania Institute for the Blind. The entertainment throughout was of a very interesting character, and gave those present a good idea of the great benefits flowing from this excellent institution. The last exhibition will take place this morning, when the doors will be opened at nine o'clock and close at one. The beautiful and useful articles made by the blind will be on exhibition and for sale.

MUSICAL AND LITERARY.—Elsewhere we publish the announcement that the Philomatic Literary Circle of Allegheny city will give a literary, musical and musical entertainment at the Academy of Music, on Monday evening. The programme is very attractive, and doubtless a large audience will be in attendance. The literary exercises will embrace original orations, declamations and histrionic sketches, while the musical part of the entertainment, under the direction of the talented young artist, Prof. Hermann T. Knake, will be of the highest order. In connection with this notice we might remark that the Academy had been engaged for the same night by the Philomatic Circle previous to the lease granted Messrs. Hall & Burke, of the beautiful hall as a permanent theater. They contemplate that the Academy will have no preformance that night, resuming on Thursday. The excellent orchestra of Prof. Knake will be in attendance at the entertainment of the Philomatic Circle.

THE ARMLESS HERO.—Bernard Toby, an armless sailor, and his little son, both clad in the navy blue, are now in the Smithfield city, and are the cynosure of citizens to popular airs on the hand organ, in consideration of small donations from those who have any patriotism in them. The history of this armless hero is a brief one. He has served twenty years at sea, in all capacities from cabin boy to captain. He served through the Crimean war on a British man-of-war, and escaped unhurt. Afterwards he came to this country and found employment at Quincy as captain of a schooner. On the breaking out of the rebellion he resigned his position, and enlisted in the naval service under Commodore Foote. At the battle of Fort Fisher, Toby lost both hands, and after a terrible suffering in the hospital, he returned to his family of wife and three small children at Union Mills, New Jersey. Finding himself unable to earn a living by labor, he was advised to purchase a hand organ, and outside his present business, his laudable ambition is to raise enough money to purchase a little farm for his family. He is a man of intelligence, a native of Ireland, and his countenance is open and prepossessing, denoting the hero. His little son turns the "monkey-grinder," which is mounted on a wheelbarrow, and painted with the "stars and stripes." Wherever they have been they have been generously treated by the officers and others of the highest rank. Give them a kindly reception here.

FOGLE'S CONFESSION.

Statement of Hon. Wm. Montgomery---Card from the Witnesses to the Document.

The confession made by Robert Fogler, who was executed in the borough of Washington on Tuesday, the 14th inst., for the murder of Benjamin Dinsmore, has drawn from Hon. Wm. Montgomery a rejoinder in vindication of his three sons, who were accused by Fogler of having a knowledge of and participating in the murder. Mr. Montgomery states that the confession was the work of several hands, and was gotten up for the purpose of injuring those who had known Fogler any friendship, while those who had arrested, convicted and hanged him, were made the subject of special laudation. Mr. Montgomery states that Fogler, when he charges with being a most abandoned liar, hoped by this means to gain a pardon and save his life.

In regard to the statement in Fogler's confession of his son William's guilt, Mr. Montgomery refers to the fact that the Coroner's jury, after hearing the evidence, and that after a protracted and zealously contested trial, William was acquitted of the charge. On this point Mr. Montgomery says: "I am the person that was being persecuted; it was myself. I was to be hunted down, and all the influence and standing I had were to be destroyed. All my endeavors were to be aggravated, and my every effort and hopes in life blasted." The confession, he alleges, is in contradiction of what Fogler had previously sworn to; it was not written on or signed by him, who was a very illiterate man, and could not spell correctly, and the correct orthography of the word Montgomery endeavors to demonstrate this by quoting legal phrases and terms used in the body of the paper, not likely to be acquainted with. He again asserts, as he had before that Fogler, concealed the name of his real accomplice in the assassination and killing of Mr Dinsmore, and implicated his son in the hope of escaping from punishment by so doing.

Mr. Montgomery inserts in his statement letters from parties named in Fogler's confession denying the assertions of the latter in regard to his other associates and friends. He also comments that they Montgomery boys had proposed to him to take Fogler into their house, and have a room in the front part of his house, and knew a fire was kept, and they could, if so disposed, at any time, have taken all the money he had in his house.

Mr. Montgomery concludes his statement by referring to the closing declaration of Fogler's confession, that he forgives those who perjured themselves on the trial, in the following words: "I forgive them, him. "Yet," Mr. Montgomery says no mention is made in the statement of those who perjured themselves on the trial."

The main points in Mr. Montgomery's statement are —that the confession was composed or dictated by others, implicating the witnesses unfriendly to himself and family; that the confession is totally unworthy of belief; and that the motive of Fogler in so doing is such shallow cunning, as to preclude its even pardon by implicating those whom he supposed would exercise their influence to save him, in order to silence him; and, at the same time, he was obeying those personally friendly to Mr. Montgomery, and who were instrumental in getting the confession up.

Card from the Witnes es.

The Washington *Tribune* of yesterday contains the following card from the gentlemen whose names are appended to the confession as witnesses:

Our names having appeared as subscribing witnesses to the published confession of Robert Fogler, who was executed on Wednesday, the 14th inst., for the murder of Mr. Dinsmore, we deem it due to the public, as well as ourselves, to make a brief statement showing how we came to stand in that relation to the deceased.

On the 15th of April, at the request of Fogler, we went to his cell, when he produced a lengthy manuscript which he stated was his confession, written by himself, and which he asked the privilege of reading to us. He then read it all over carefully in our hearing, from beginning to end, and at the close, in response to questions propounded to him by each of our number, assured us most positively that it was dictated and written wholly by himself—that he had drawn it up entirely of his own free will and accord, without the slightest undue influence or dictation, or even so much as a suggestion from any quarter. Having signed it in our presence, we at his instance appended our names to it as witnesses. Specially enjoining it upon us all we understood it to be published after his death; then left it in the keeping of one of our number, (Robert Hanna,) who continued in possession of it, ready for transmission to the proper authorities, when he requested us, at the day of execution, to be present, to witness the privilege of his dying truthfulness, behind the veil of death, and to assist, in presence of the spectators assembled, after the execution took place, a copy was made for printer, special pains being taken in the hands of the relations whatever, save to correct the orthography and attend to the matter of punctuation, which latter respect the original was wholly in error. The confession as published, is an exact copy of the original, the only difference being in the copy or the already mentioned. The manuscript in particular, Fogler himself, is still at the store of Reed & Hanna, where it is open to the inspection of any one who may want to compare it with the copy which was given to the public through the papers.

ROBERT DOUGAN,
W. B. WATKINS,
JOHN GRIMES,
M. H. CLARK,
R. E. WILSON.

Washington, Pa., May 21, 1867.

Public Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Much Ado about Nothing" was performed last evening to a large and appreciative audience. Mr. Murdoch's "Benedict" was an artistic impersonation, and elicited frequent and hearty applause. Mrs. Skerrett as "Beatrice," was, as she always is, pleasing, speaking the words of the text with excellent effect, and acting them the suitable action. Miss Pinckett, Messrs. Leak, Hall, Trossen, Shelby, Hale and Archer filled the minor parts well. "Dogberry" and "Verges" were all equally good in their respective parts. The play would bear repetition. To-night Mr. Murdock will appear as "Hamlet," a character in which he is universally quoted upon the stage. Any one who would see an excellent representation of this great Shakespearian play should make it convenient to attend the Academy this evening.

OPERA HOUSE.—Large and delighted audiences continue to throng the Opera House, to witness the "Black Crook," which is certainly the most beautiful spectacular piece ever presented in this city. It will be repeated to-night.

THEATER.—The performances of the Combination Troupe continue to attract admiring audiences to the theater. To-night, several new and attractive burlesques are to be performed, and the fascinating ballet troupe will also appear.

VARIETIES.—The "Black Cook" is still the great feature at this popular house. The terpsichorean and minstrel melange is, as usual, varied and attractive.

CIRCUS.—Haight & Chambers's Circus and Menagerie will give three performances to-day—morning, afternoon and evening. In the morning the menagerie only will be exhibited. This is one of the best exhibitions of the kind that has ever visited our city. The junior partner is a native and old resident of Pittsburgh.

THE LATE SCULLING MATCH.

Decision of the Referee---The Claim of Foul Not Allowed---Brown Declared the Winner---Protest to the Decision Entered.

The excitement yesterday morning in regard to the sculling race which occurred on the previous day between Hamill and Brown was very great, and parties who had made bets were extremely anxious to learn the result of the referee's deliberation. The decision, however, was withheld until about noon, when Mr. Caughey handed the following to the Judges:

After having received the fullest testimony available from both sides, concerning the alleged "foul" in the sculling match between Walter Brown, of Portland, Maine, and James Hamill, of Pittsburgh, Pa., rowed at Pittsburgh, May 21, for the championship of America and a purse of $2,000, and having carefully and impartially weighed and compared all the facts presented, I have decided the race in favor of Walter Brown, and all interested will govern themselves accordingly. C. P. CAUGHEY.

Pittsburgh, May 22d, 1867.

After the decision had been made, Mr. Elliott, one of the Judges for Hamill entered an appeal. Frank Queen, of the New York *Clipper*, who holds the stakes, has been notified by Mr. Hamill not to give them up, and it is intimated that legal proceedings are about to be instituted.

Mr. Hamill's friends continue to assert that if he had received fair play he would have won the race. A gentleman of means stated yesterday, in the presence of Mr. Hamill, that if another race between the parties could be arranged to come off on the Schuylkill, he would be willing to back him to the amount of two thousand dollars. The feeling in this matter, as the subject precludes the possibility of such arrangement being made in the present—at least for the present.

THE COURTS.

Calendar for This Day.

DISTRICT COURT.

No. 1. Jaroslowski, Bro. & Co., vs. M. Simon & Co.
No. 2. Jaroslowski, Bro. & Co., vs. Wadley & Smilton.
No. 5. Sarah Rafferty vs. Allegheny Valley Railroad Company.
No. 146. W. A. McClurg vs. Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company.
No. 42. Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Company vs. J. H. Foster & Co.
No. 46. Jacob McClowery vs. John McCloskey.
No. 47. McClurg & Noble vs. Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway Company.
No. 57. Robert R. Martin vs. John C. Stevens.

COMMON PLEAS.

No. 26. Geo. W. Evens vs. Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company.
No. 28. Jas. Whiston vs. Jas. Crawford.
No. 40. John J. Shank vs. Schultz & Co.
No. 45. Alex. McClintock vs. Wm. Darkham.
No. 48. Henry Meisterfield vs. Fred. Busch.
No. 51. Howard Hannen vs. Mary Kennedy.
No. 54. Nancy Cupps vs. R. Miller's exrs.
No. 52. H. B. Tobey vs. E. F. Van Voorhis.
No. 54. Oscar Dziatzko vs. Charles Reichsfarr.
No. 58. American Iron Company vs. Jas. O'Connor.

DISTRICT COURT.—Before Judge Hampton.

In the case of Wilson vs. Madigan, the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $300.

Moorhead & Co. vs. Tomlinson, Hartupee & Co. This is an action to recover $10,021 27, alleged to be due on book account. The plaintiffs, who are proprietors of the Soho Iron Works, in 1862 and 63 furnished to the defendants a large quantity of iron plates, which were used in the construction of the gunboats Sandusky and Marietta. The entire amount is $66,821 27, upon which $2,800 had been paid, and the present suit was instituted to recover the balance, with interest. The defendants allege the sum of $1,616 78, with interest from the 24th of June, 1865, is all that is due, for which they tendered judgment, with costs of suit. The defendants allege that upon the 30th day of May, 1862, the defendants contracted with the plaintiffs to furnish two ironclad gunboats, under the direction of an engineer of the Navy Department, and were so to furnish, that the contract was provided that the work and material should be satisfactory to the Secretary of the Navy, or engineer, and the defendants paid seventy-five per cent. in the dollar of the value of the work, the balance to be retained by the Government until the boat had been delivered at Cairo, and accepted by the United States; that the defendants employed as an agent to aid with plaintiffs to manufacture and deliver the iron, from time to time, as it was required in the construction of the boats—the plates to be of a certain thickness, and to be delivered at a certain rate of four cents per pound, on the same terms and at the time the defendants received payment from the United States, retaining 25 per cent. of that sum and that the iron was furnished in pursuance of this agreement; that the defendants have the exact counterpart of the bill of particulars, and allege that it cannot be charged as a sale of iron, but that the plaintiffs sold the goods because the iron was furnished under the special contract above mentioned, and that by reason of the agreement between the parties, the amount and weight of the iron delivered was ascertained, when each lot was delivered and received, and the price for the same